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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,708	10/30/2003	Cyril Brignone	82089986	1932

22879 7590 02/03/2012

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
3404 E. Harmony Road
Mail Stop 35
FORT COLLINS, CO 80528

EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2453

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/03/2012

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

JERRY.SHORMA@HP.COM
ipa.mail@hp.com
laura.m.clark@hp.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/698,708	Applicant(s) BRIGNONE ET AL.	
	Examiner AZIZUL CHOUDHURY	Art Unit 2453	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on ____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

Detailed Action

This office action is in response to the correspondence received on October 21, 2011. Claims 1-26 are currently pending of which claims 1-10, 12-16, and 18-26 have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Want et al (US Patent No: 6,122,520) in view of Philyaw (US Patent No: US 6,961,555), hereafter referred to as Want and Philyaw, respectively.

1. With regards to claim 1, Want teaches through Philyaw, a non-transitory computer readable storage medium having a data structure disposed therein for

providing information corresponding to a geographic location, said data structure comprising: a first data field for identifying said geographic location and positional data related to a physical location of said geographic location (*see coordinate, column 2, lines 6-14 and column 3, lines 41-45, Want*); and a second data field associated with said first data field for containing said information, said second field is comprising a uniform resource locator, wherein a user can access said information (*see URL, column 2, lines 23-26, Want*); wherein said first data field and said second data field are linked such that said data structure comprising said positional data and said uniform resource locator related to said physical location functions as a virtual beacon and is downloadable to a client device near said physical location such that said uniform resource locator is accessible by said user without browsing, wherein a physical location of said client device is not required to be transmitted (*Want teaches the URL and coordinate information (see column 2, lines 23-26, Want) being transmitted via IR beacon (virtual beacon) to the client device; see column 6, line 54 - column 7, line 9, Want. Want does not teach the transmission of a physical location*); said virtual beacon selectively provides a portion of said information to said client device on said network, wherein said portion is based on a context relating to a user of said client device; and said context and said information is dynamically updated based on a condition relating to a temporal pertinence of said information

While Want describes the URL and coordinate information being stored within a unique URL, Want does not explicitly state the URL and geographic location

being stored within a data structure. In the same field of endeavor, Philyaw also teaches location based data distribution; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 20-25 and lines 47-51, Philyaw. Philyaw teaches within the disclosure a memory (data structure) containing a first code with URL information and a second code with geographic location information; see column 25, lines 30-48, Philyaw. In addition, Philyaw teaches delivering a webpage/advertising customized based on user profile information (selectively provide a portion of information based on user context); see at least column 23, lines 4-12, Philyaw. Furthermore Philyaw also teaches the webpage/advertising (information) provided to the user can be based on time (temporal pertinence); see column 14, lines 45-65 Philyaw. Finally, Philyaw explains how the benefit of the beacon transmitting information to a range of a location is that the users need not transmit their location information; see at least column 2, lines 3-7 and lines 17-28, and column 31, lines 5-9, Philyaw. The storage of geographical data and URL information within a data structure helps location based web services to provide more accurate information to users. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Want with those of Philyaw to help provide location based web pages/advertisements; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 47-51 and column 25, lines 54-67, Philyaw.

2. With regards to claim 2, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said context is subject to filtering and wherein the filtering functions to deter locating said user (*see column 5, lines 58-67, Want. Also see column 2, lines 6-7 and column 31, lines 5-9, Philyaw*).
3. With regards to claims 3, 11 and 17, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein the receivability of said data structure to said client device is activated or deactivated in response to said condition (*see column 13, lines 53-65 and column 24, lines 9-29, Philyaw*).
4. With regards to claims 4, 12 and 18, Want teaches non-transitory through Philyaw, the computer readable storage medium wherein said condition comprises a quality selected from the group consisting of time and a locational aspect of said client device (*see column 2, lines 6-14, Want and column 14, lines 45-65 and column 25, lines 54-67, Philyaw*).
5. With regards to claims 5, 13 and 19, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said locational aspect comprises a state selected from the group consisting of directional orientation, tilt orientation, motion through a specified area of coverage, and accessibility of said location to a position of said client device (*Want teaches providing longitudinal and latitude information (equivalent to the claimed directional orientation) and*

altitude (equivalent the claimed tilt orientation); see column 3, lines 41-46, Want. Want also teaches enabling client users to point to and click on a map (equivalent to the claimed motion through a specified area of coverage); see column 5, lines 9-11, Want. Finally, Want teaches providing directions to a specific location (claimed accessibility of said location to a position of said client device); see column 5, lines 22-24, Want).

6. With regards to claims 6, 14 and 20, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said condition comprises a sequence of events occurring and wherein said specified area of coverage changes dynamically in response to said sequence of events (*see column 7, lines 39-52, Want*).
7. With regards to claims 7, 15 and 21, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said context comprises an attribute of said user, said attribute selected from the group consisting of identity, profile, history, a preference, a credential, capability, an interest, and a privacy selection (*see column 5, lines 58-67, Want*).
8. With regards to claim 8, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said client device comprises a portable computing device and wherein said context is stored on said portable

computing device (*see column 2, lines 15-20, Want (PDA receives and processes positional information and hence must inherently store it in memory). Plus Philyaw teaches how the user device has storage to store and process beacon data pertaining to location; see column 27, lines 39-67 and column 28, lines 51-57 and Figure 26, Phiyaw).*

9. With regards to claims 9 and 23, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said first data field comprises latitude and a longitude (*see column 2, lines 6-14, Want*).
10. With regards to claim 10, Want teaches through Philyaw, a network based system for selectively providing a data structure to a client device, said data structure having a first data field for identifying a geographic location and positional data related to a physical location of said geographic location and a second data field associated with said first data field containing information corresponding to said location, said second field is comprising a uniform resource locator, said network further comprising: a filter disposed upon said client device and coupled to said network for accessing context stored at said client device and on the basis of said context determining that said data structure is pertinent to a user of said client device and wherein said filter functions to deter locating said user (*see Philyaw below*), wherein said context and said information is dynamically updated based on a condition relating to a temporal

pertinence of said information, and wherein a physical location of said client device is not required to be transmitted (*Want teaches the URL and coordinate information being read (filtered and accessed); see column 6, line 54 - column 7, line 9, Want. Want does not teach the sending of a physical location. See Philyaw below for temporal pertinence*); a server coupled to said network for selectively furnishing said data structure to said client device on the basis of said determining, wherein said first data field and said second data field are linked such that said data structure comprising said positional data and said uniform resource locator related to said physical location is downloaded to said client device when said client device is near said physical location such that said uniform resource locator is accessible without browsing (*Want teaches the URL and coordinate information (see column 2, lines 23-26, Want) being transmitted via IR beacon to the client device; see column 6, line 54 - column 7, line 9, Want*); and a database coupled to said server for storing a plurality of said data structures and providing said data structure to said server.

While Want describes the URL and coordinate information being stored within a unique URL, Want does not explicitly state the URL and geographic location being stored within a data structure. In the same field of endeavor, Philyaw also teaches location based data distribution; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 20-25 and lines 47-51, Philyaw. Philyaw teaches within the disclosure a memory (data structure) containing a first code with URL information and a second code with geographic location information; see column 25, lines 30-48,

Philyaw. In addition, Philyaw teaches delivering a webpage/advertising customized based on user profile information (selectively provide a portion of information based on user context); see at least column 23, lines 4-12, Philyaw. Furthermore Philyaw also teaches the webpage/advertising (information) provided to the user can be based on time (temporal pertinence); see column 14, lines 45-65 Philyaw. Finally, Philyaw explains how the benefit of the beacon transmitting information to a range of a location is that the users need not transmit their location information; see at least column 2, lines 3-7 and lines 17-28, and column 31, lines 5-9, Philyaw. The storage of geographical data and URL information within a data structure helps location based web services to provide more accurate information to users. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Want with those of Philyaw to help provide location based web pages/advertisements; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 47-51 and column 25, lines 54-67, Philyaw.

11. With regards to claim 16, Want teaches through Philyaw, a network based method for selectively providing a data structure, said data structure having a first data field for identifying a geographic location and positional data related to a physical location of said geographic location and a second data field associated with said first data field containing information corresponding to said location, said second field is comprising a uniform resource locator, to a client device, said

method comprising: in response to a request from said client device, seeking context that characterizes a user of said client device (*see column 4, lines 20-39, Want*); in response to said seeking, filtering said context at said client device to deter locating said user (*Want teaches the URL and coordinate information being read (filtered and accessed); see column 6, line 54—column 7, line 9, Want. Also see Philyaw below*); upon said filtering, determining from said context that said data structure is pertinent to said user; in response to said determining, sending a portion of said data structure to said client device, wherein said portion is based on said context, wherein the first data field and said second data field are linked such that said data structure comprising said positional data and said uniform resource locator related to said physical location is sent to said client device when said client device is near said physical location such that said uniform resource locator is accessible without browsing (*Want teaches the URL and coordinate information (see column 2, lines 23-26, Want) being transmitted via IR beacon (virtual beacon) to the client device; see column 6, line 54 - column 7, line 9, Want*); and dynamically updating said context and said portion of said data structure based on a condition relating to a temporal pertinence of said information and said portion of said data structure, wherein a physical location of said client device is not required to be transmitted (*Want does not send the physical location*)

While Want describes the URL and coordinate information being stored within a unique URL, Want does not explicitly state the URL and geographic location

being stored within a data structure. In the same field of endeavor, Philyaw also teaches location based data distribution; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 20-25 and lines 47-51, Philyaw. Philyaw teaches within the disclosure a memory (data structure) containing a first code with URL information and a second code with geographic location information; see column 25, lines 30-48, Philyaw. In addition, Philyaw teaches delivering a webpage/advertising customized based on user profile information (selectively provide a portion of information based on user context); see at least column 23, lines 4-12, Philyaw. Furthermore Philyaw also teaches the webpage/advertising (information) provided to the user can be based on time (temporal pertinence); see column 14, lines 45-65 Philyaw. Finally, Philyaw explains how the benefit of the beacon transmitting information to a range of a location is that the users need not transmit their location information; see at least column 2, lines 3-7 and lines 17-28, and column 31, lines 5-9, Philyaw. The storage of geographical data and URL information within a data structure helps location based web services to provide more accurate information to users. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have combined the teachings of Want with those of Philyaw to help provide location based web pages/advertisements; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 47-51 and column 25, lines 54-67, Philyaw.

12. With regards to claim 22, Want teaches through Philyaw, a non-transitory computer readable storage medium having a data structure disposed therein for providing information corresponding to a geographic location, said data structure comprising: a first data field for identifying said geographic location with respect to a point in three dimensional reference system related to a physical location of said geographic location, wherein said three dimensional reference system is based selectively on an absolute reference and a relative reference (*see coordinate, column 2, lines 6-14 and column 3, lines 41-45, Want*); and a second data field associated with said first data field for containing said information, said second field is comprising a uniform resource locator, wherein a user can access said information (*see URL, column 2, lines 23-26, Want*); wherein said first data field and said second data field are linked such that said data structure comprising said geographic location and said uniform resource locator related to said physical location functions as a virtual beacon and is downloadable to a client device near said physical location such that said uniform resource locator is accessible by said user without browsing (*Want teaches the URL and coordinate information (see column 2, lines 23-26, Want) being transmitted via IR beacon (virtual beacon) to the client device; see column 6, line 54 – column 7, line 9, want. Want does not teaches the transmission of a physical location*) and said virtual beacon selectively provides a portion of said information to said client device on said network, wherein said portion is based on a context relating to a user of said client device; and said context and said information is dynamically

updated based on a condition relating to a temporal pertinence of said information, wherein a physical location of said client device is not required to be transmitted and is filtered at said client device to deter locating said user.

While Want describes the URL and coordinate information being stored within a unique URL, Want does not explicitly state the URL and geographic location being stored within a data structure. In the same field of endeavor, Philyaw also teaches location based data distribution; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 20-25 and lines 47-51, Philyaw. Philyaw teaches within the disclosure a memory (data structure) containing a first code with URL information and a second code with geographic location information; see column 25, lines 30-48, Philyaw. In addition, Philyaw teaches delivering a webpage/advertising customized based on user profile information (selectively provide a portion of information based on user context); see at least column 23, lines 4-12, Philyaw. Furthermore Philyaw also teaches the webpage/advertising (information) provided to the user can be based on time (temporal pertinence); see column 14, lines 45-65 Philyaw. Finally, Philyaw explains how the benefit of the beacon transmitting information to a range of a location is that the users need not transmit their location information; see at least column 2, lines 3-7 and lines 17-28, and column 31, lines 5-9, Philyaw. The storage of geographical data and URL information within a data structure helps location based web services to provide more accurate information to users. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to have

combined the teachings of Want with those of Philyaw to help provide location based web pages/advertisements; see column 2, lines 17-28, column 4, lines 47-51 and column 25, lines 54-67, Philyaw.

13. With regards to claim 24, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said first data field comprises a plurality of fields wherein said fields identify said geographic location, wherein said absolute reference comprises a plurality of coordinate systems, and wherein each field of said plurality of fields is defined in a separate coordinate system of said plurality of coordinate systems (*see column 5, lines 6-23, Want*).

14. With regards to claim 25, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said first data field comprises a plurality of fields wherein said fields identify said geographic location, wherein said relative reference comprises a plurality of coordinate systems, and wherein each field of said plurality of fields is defined in a separate coordinate system of said plurality of coordinate systems (*see column 5, lines 6-23, Want*).

15. With regards to claim 26, Want teaches through Philyaw, the non-transitory computer readable storage medium wherein said first data field comprises a plurality of fields wherein said fields identify said geographic location, wherein each field of said plurality of fields is defined in a separate coordinate system,

and wherein a first field of said plurality of fields is defined based on said absolute reference and a second field of said plurality of fields is defined based on said relative reference (*see column 5, lines 6-23 and lines 58-67, Want*).

16. The obviousness motivation applied to claims 1, 10, 16 and 22 are applicable towards their respective dependent claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed October 21, 2011 have been considered but are not deemed fully persuasive. The following are the examiner's response to the applicant's arguments.

The first point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the 101-type rejection issued within the previous office action. In lieu of the applicant's arguments and latest claim amendments, the claims are now deemed statutory. As such, the 101-type rejection is now withdrawn.

The second point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the 112-type rejection previously issued. The 112-type rejection was directed towards the claimed term "essentially" as being indefinite in scope. The latest claim amendment has canceled all the claimed terms "essentially" and as such, the 112-type rejection is now withdrawn.

The third point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the claimed feature of "said context and said information is dynamically updated based on a

condition relating to a temporal pertinence of said information.” The feature is present within independent claims 1, 10, 16, and 22. The applicant contends that none of the prior arts teach such of a claim feature, the examiner respectfully disagrees with this assertion. Temporal pertinence is a relationship to time. Philyaw teaches delivering a webpage/advertising customized based on user profile information (selectively provide a portion of information based on user context); see at least column 23, lines 4-12, Philyaw. That webpage/advertising (information) can be provided to the user based on available time (which is temporal pertinence); see column 14, lines 45-65 Philyaw.

The fourth point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the claim feature of claims 2, 10, 16 and 22. In particular, applicant argues that neither prior art teaches “actively filtering context information to deter locating a user (see p. 12 of applicant's arguments). The examiner disagrees. The claim does not state “*actively* filtering” but instead claims: “context is subject to filtering and wherein the filtering functions to deter locating said user”. So the claim requires filtering the context wherein locating the user is deterred (user location is not taken/provided). Such a feature is taught by Philyaw wherein it is disclosed that the wireless device need not provide any geographical location; see column 2, lines 6-7 and column 31, lines 5-9, Philyaw.

The fifth point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the features of claim 3. In particular the applicant argues that neither prior art teaches the claimed receivability of said data structure to said client device is activated or deactivated in response to said condition. The said condition is the previously claimed temporal pertinence. That is the receipt of the data structure is activated/deactivated based on

time. The examiner believes that such a claim feature is indeed taught by Philyaw. Philyaw teaches how the transmission and receipt of data is buffered; see column 24, lines 9-29, Philyaw. The receipt of data can be real-time or non-real-time. If it is non-real-time (based on temporal pertinence), the data is delivered at a later time (receivability of data structure to said client is activated/deactivated); see column 13, lines 53-65, Philyaw.

The sixth point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the claim feature of claim 5. The applicant contends that neither prior art teaches “locational aspect selected from the group consisting of directional orientation, tilt orientation, motion through a specified area of coverage, and accessibility of a location to a position of a client device”. The examiner respectfully disagrees with this argument. First the applicant is reminded that the previous version of the claim featured the phrase “group consisting essentially of”. That phrase was broad and hence the group need not feature all the claimed features. That is not to say that all the claimed features are not taught by Want. Want teaches providing longitudinal and latitude information (equivalent to the claimed directional orientation) and altitude (equivalent the claimed tilt orientation); see column 3, lines 41-46, Want. Want also teaches enabling client users to point to and click on a map (equivalent to the claimed motion through a specified area of coverage); see column 5, lines 9-11, Want. Finally, Want teaches providing directions to a specific location (claimed accessibility of said location to a position of said client device); see column 5, lines 22-24, Want.

The sixth point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the claimed feature of claim 8. In particular the applicant argues that neither prior art teaches the claimed feature of “context information stored on a portable computing device”. The examiner disagrees with this argument. Philyaw teaches the user device having memory used for storing data, the data used in processing beacon data pertaining to locations; see column 27, lines 39-67 and column 28, lines 51-67, Philyaw. In addition, Want teaches a PDA receiving and processing positional information; see column 2, lines 15-21, Want. Since a digital device (PDA) receives and uses data (positional information), it is inherent that it is stored within the PDA (even if just temporarily). A digital device such as a PDA must store data it handles.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

Art Unit: 2453

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AZIZUL CHOUDHURY whose telephone number is (571)272-3909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Krista Zele can be reached on (571) 272-7288. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/THUHA T. NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2453

/A. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 2453